

ADMINISTRATOR'S MESSAGE

FEMA'S FY87 request for civil defense activities total \$126,565 million, which is a reduction of 3% from the fiscal year 1986 level. The FY87 request maintains capabilities to the maximum extent possible pending a review of civil defense objectives, policies and programs.

What effect the 3 percent reduction will have on State DES and local coordinators, is unclear at this point in time. I anticipate it may hurt the pocketbooks of the locals and the State. With these austere times, the State will strive to better manage the Federal dollars, and I would encourage the local coordinators to do the same.

Closer to home, six Montana counties which received damage from recent flooding, were declared disaster areas March 15, 1986, making them eligible for Federal financial assistance. The affected counties are Deer Lodge, Glacier, Pondera, Sanders, Teton and Toole. With the declaration, they are eligible for Federal aid to repair or rebuild public facilities that were damaged or destroyed by the flooding.

Three counties were declared April 4, 1986: Dawson, Liberty and Phillips. Seven more counties may be included in the declaration: Chouteau, Daniels, Fergus, Granite, Petroleum, Powell and Valley.

Under the agreement between the State of Montana and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal Government will pay 75% of the eligible damage costs. The other 25 percent will be divided between the State of Montana and the local governments.

I hope you all have a good summer, and I look forward to seeing you at our fall seminar.

- George DeWolf -

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CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

May 9	District I AMDESC meeting	Missoula	Reba Falk
13-16	RRT Course	Bozeman	Dan Lieberg
17	District 2 AMDESC meeting	Great Falls	Tom Bersuch
22	Full-Scale Evacuation Exercise	Kalispell	Kim Potter
June 13-16	Emergency Planning Course	Helena	Mary Arnold-Braun
16-20	Exercise Training Officers Meeting	Emmitsburg	Kate Selby
23-27	Regional ETO meeting	Denver	Kate Selby
30	End of State/County Fiscal Year		
July	CCA Negotiations	Denver	Ken Grieb
August 4-6	Radiological Monitor Instructor's Course	Miles City	Dan Lieberg
	Fall DES Coordinator's Seminar		Chris Christensen

## 1986 FALL SEMINAR

We are still looking for suggestions to assist in formulating the agenda for this year's fall seminar.

This workshop is designed primarily for you, the DES coordinator, so your input will certainly be welcome. We would like to make this 1986 training activity a worthwhile event for all involved.

The format of each suggestion or idea which you submit should try to cover who, what and why. Please direct correspondence regarding the seminar to the State Office via your District Representative.

- Kate Selby -

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### RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT) COURSE

May 13-16 are the days that the RRT Course will be conducted in Bozeman, Montana. This 3-1/2 day course is geared toward emergency personnel who may be involved in hazardous materials response. This course focuses on incidents involving radioactive materials, but much of the information presented may be applied toward other hazardous materials response. The intent of this instruction is to provide a local jurisdiction with expertise beyond the Radiological Monitor's capability to respond to an accident involving radioactive material in radioactive fallout. This course also qualifies an individual for the Radiological Instructor Course.

- Dan Lieberg -

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The following article is from the NCEM Bulletin (Vol 3, No. 2)

## BECTON SPELLS OUT FEMA MARCHING ORDERS

FEMA Director Julius Becton says civil defense is the No. 1 priority at the agency. At the Feb. 25 breakfast at NCEM's conference, Becton cited 1981 amendments to the Federal Civil Defense Act that called for multiple use of civil defense resources as long as such is "consistent with, contributes to, and does not detract from" attack-related civil defense preparedness. In reviews of state and local programs, "FEMA intends to enforce this provision of the law," Becton said.

"If some key state or local official cannot be convinced to support the war-related as well as peacetime priorities of civil defense in some jurisdiction, it may be necessary to reallocate funds to other jurisdictions where a genuinely all-hazard approach is being followed," Becton warned. He said there is growing recognition that the state and local emergency management infrastructure is a critical national security resource as well as a vital component in managing peacetime disasters. "FEMA intends to support this view strongly" in any discussions of priorities or allocations of resources.

He emphasized the importance of cost-effective approaches, calling for a "return to the basics" in emergency management. FEMA will be held to doing the most essential things with the money available, he said. The civil defense portion of FEMA's proposed budget for 1987 (37% of its total request) is being held down, pending an almost-completed review of civil defense efforts. One way to be cost-effective, he said, is to make available to the public more and better information to help people help themselves in various kinds of emergencies.

## HAZARD MITIGATION AND FEMA 761-DR-MT

What initially seemed to be an unusual cause for disaster declaration turned out not to be unusual at all. Presidential disaster declarations in Montana, in the past, have always been the result of heavy rains falling on snowpack. On February 24 through March 10, there was no rain, only unusually warm temperatures, and in spots very high wind. Would the rapid snowmelt have done the estimated 2 million dollars in damage in 17 counties? Probably not, but the ice did.

Streams throughout the counties east of the Continental Divide often run intermittently in dry years. After last years drought, they were, in many cases, only unconnected ponds in the stream channels.

Unfortunately, these ponds had frozen solid this winter, were 2-3 feet thick and as long as a truck when the rapid snowmelt floated them downstream. Bridges which were supported by sets of piers, were battered by these miniature icebergs, and in many cases, sheared off, causing portions of the bridges to collapse. While there was considerable damage caused by washouts of roads and culverts, the damage to bridges will probably be about 2/3 of the total damage amount.

Since there are not many opportunities to mitigate road wash situations, the local-state-federal hazard mitigation efforts will focus on bridges. Several mitigation options have been identified. They are:

1. Removing or reducing the number of support piers in the stream channel or clear spanning.
2. Installing washout bridge approaches.

3. Constructing low-water cross-ings.
4. Using culverts in conjunction with the above two alternatives.
5. Installing ice-breakers as part of, and upstream of, the bridge piers.
6. Rip-rap of upstream banks to prevent erosion by meandering stream channels.
7. Removing upstream sand and gravel bars.

Of these, we believe that No. 1 and 5 offer the most effective and cost efficient solutions to ice damage on bridges in most situations.

After talking with local representatives, it is apparent that similar damage has occurred from the combination of ice and flooding in 1964, 1971 and 1974. With the repetitive type of occurrence, it makes dollars and cents to try to mitigate this situation.

- Jan Henry-

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### REGIONAL DIRECTOR VISITS

Mr. Alton D. Cook, Regional Director, FEMA, Region VIII, visited Montana March 1-2. The purpose of his trip was to view the damage from the recent disaster in which a Presidential Disaster Declaration was made. While in Montana, he was able to visit the newly remodeled State Emergency Operating Center and visit with MG Duffy and members of the state staff.

Mr. Cook visited the Federal-State Field Office in Great Falls then on to Teton County to view damage sites.

- Chris Christensen -



## BASE STATION ANTENNA TECHNOLOGY

The widespread conversion to high band radio systems in Montana has made it increasingly difficult to select frequencies for new systems that do not create co-channel interference to an existing user. The proper selection of a base station antenna will not only help alleviate this problem but will also enhance the performance of the user's system.

When choosing an antenna, there are several considerations the user should take into account. These include: the gain of the antenna, the antenna's bandwidth, whether or not to optimize the antenna's radiations pattern and the reliability of the antenna.

The gain of an antenna increases the effective radiated power of the base station radio. It is not always true that the higher the gain of the antenna the better. There is a definite relationship between the gain of an antenna and the coverage area. It is true that the higher the gain the further one can "talk." However, to achieve this expanded horizon one sacrifices coverage close in around the antenna. This loss is due to the narrower vertical beam width of the higher gain antennas. This is especially true when the antenna is located at elevations much higher than the average terrain of the primary coverage area. Since the higher the gain of an antenna the higher the cost, not only could the user be paying for something that is not needed, but also be pushing his signal far out of the usable coverage area and possibly causing co-channel interference to another user on the same frequency.

The bandwidth of an antenna must also be taken into consideration. An antenna with a large bandwidth allows for a wider separation of frequencies that can be used with the antenna. But, if the antenna application is for a narrow band of frequencies, then the

extra cost of a large band width antenna is not justified.

Optimizing the radiation pattern can lead to a more controlled coverage area and the ability to reuse the frequency in another system. For example, if the antenna is to be located at the outer edge of the intended coverage area, a directional antenna will not only improve system performance, but also reduce radiation on the signal outside of the primary coverage area.

The final consideration is the reliability and quality of the antenna. The antenna should be one of the most reliable pieces of the system because it is usually mounted on a tower exposed to all types of environmental conditions. So, once the antenna is up, one does not want to pay someone to climb up and down a tower to repair or replace the antenna.

The base station antenna is one of the more important components of your system. Taking the time to analyze your system's coverage area and selecting the proper antenna can improve system performance, reduce co-channel interference, and save you money.

- Homer Young -

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Learn from the mistakes of others....  
You can't live long enough to make  
them all yourself.....

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250 copies of the February 1, 1986, issue of the Montana DES Newsletter were printed at a total cost of \$90.92. Mailing costs were \$97.50, for a total of \$.75 per copy.

## YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN THERE

Offered for the first time in the State of Montana, the Introduction to Emergency Management Course was attended by emergency management officials from Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Students numbered 36 strong and most communities sent teams of two to five individuals. The course was attended by participants from Bozeman/Gallatin County, Helena/Lewis & Clark County, Billings/Yellowstone County, Jefferson County, and the Cities of Dillon and Great Falls. Montana State University at Bozeman also sent a team.

The feedback from students following the session was so positive, that we hope to be able to offer the course again next year.

A portion of the credit for the success of this course can be taken by the instructional team, the City Center Motor Inn, and Mr. Hank Wruck, Coordinator for Gallatin County. But, a special salute goes to a great group of participants.

\*\*\*\*\* SALUTE ! \*\*\*\*\*

- Kate Selby-

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### EQUIPMENT

Mineral County Search and Rescue has a 1962 GMC bus for sale. Refitted for use as a mobile command center, this bus has a new engine, propane heat and a lot of storage. For more information contact Gordon Hendrick at 822-4938.

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We would appreciate receiving news items from local coordinators. Please send in items to your District Representative.

## STATE EOC OPEN HOUSE

The Department of Military Affairs conducted an open house for the newly remodeled State Armory in Helena. The primary focus of the open house was the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located in the sub-basement of the facility. The media coverage emphasized the EOC being the Governor's command post during disasters.

Friday, the 28th of February, officials from local, state and federal government were invited to tour the Armory. Many officials from all three levels of government attended. They were given a tour of the building with special attention given to the EOC portion of the tour.

Saturday, March 1st was for the general public. The open house invitation was conveyed through radio, TV and in the newspaper. Displays were put up on the armory drill floor and around the exterior of the building. The Montana Highway Patrol displayed one of the current patrol cars and the antique patrol car their association has restored. The National Guard displayed some of their equipment. The Veterans Affairs Division set up a booth with their materials for veterans. The DES Division set up the Hands On Earthquake Learning Package (H.E.L.P.).

All of the guests were invited to the kitchen for pop, coffee and cookies with hot dogs being added Saturday for the general public.

The open house was very successful. Well over 600 people attended the two-day event. The open house provided a great deal of visibility to DES and the remodeled EOC. Public officials and the general public were provided a better understanding of the role of DES and the importance of the EOC.

## NEWS FROM THE COUNTIES

### **WHAT IS IT? WHY HAVE ONE? DOES IT WORK?**

The answer to the first question is simple. It is a team of individuals within city and county government who have one purpose: "To improve the county's ability to handle a disaster. The team is made up of the DES Coordinator, County Road Superintendent, Sheriff, County Fire Chief, Columbus Public Works Director, County Extension Agent, County Commissioners and Mayor.

The team meets every two months to coordinate disaster-related projects. Each member is assigned to one or more projects (i.e., the new county radio system, resource lists, training of department personnel, and coordination of budget requests for disaster-related equipment). It is not unusual to now find 2 or 3 departments sharing the cost of equipment or training different department's individuals to improve the team response.

The team exists for several reasons, but the paramount reason is the coordination and efficient use of resources, that means people and equipment. Everyone has his own knowledge and abilities, and by working together, the team achieves the maximum effectiveness of each individual.

Does it work? Without sounding too brassy, I have to say that it works like a charm. The reason, of course, is the quality of the people involved. Each one of us knows that without coordination of resources and knowledge, we would never make it through a disaster. We each have our own turf; but for the success of disaster response, which may save lives, we each give up some of our turf to provide the most effective response to a disaster.

During a disaster, when the event is too large for the responding agency, the disaster team is called together to assess the problem and direct resources accordingly. There has been one disaster -- flooding since our team was formed over a year ago, and the team performed as expected. There was no loss of life; and resources were directed by the team to areas of priority need. During all disasters, the team stays at the command center and has radio contact with its different departmental field personnel; therefore, each team members know the same status and information at the same time.

**What is it? A TEAM: Why have one?  
THE ONLY WAY TO FLY; Does it Work?  
DEFINITELY!**

- Tom Kelly, DES  
Coordinator  
Stillwater County -

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### RADEF

I would like to welcome Scott Smith, the new RADEF Technician. He started February 24, 1986.

In the third quarter, both RADEF Technicians will be working in District III.

Monitor and Shelter Kits will be exchanged in Park, Sweet Grass and Stillwater Counties. The exact dates have not been selected at this time. While in your county, we will offer assistance in Radiological Monitoring and Hazardous Material Awareness Courses. If you would like more information, please call Dan Lieberg, Radiological Officer at 444-6911.

- Jim Brown-



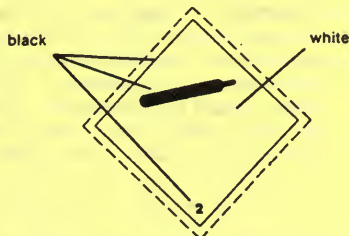
## NEW CANADIAN PLACARD

New Canadian transportation regulations, which became effective on July 1, 1985, established a new class of hazardous materials called the "Corrosive Gas" class. Included in this class are the following gases: Ammonia anhydrous and ammonia solutions (with UN1005 more than 50% ammonia).

Ammonia solutions (with more than 35%, but not more UN2073 than 50% ammonia).

Chlorine	UN1017
Hydrogen Chloride	UN1048
Anhydrous	
Hydrogen Chloride	UN1050
Anhydrous	
Hydrogen Chloride	UN2186
Refrigerated Liquid	
Hydrogen Fluoride	UN1052
Anhydrous	
Hydrogen Iodine	UN2197
Anhydrous	
Nitrosyl Chloride	UN1069

The label and placard for this class consists of a white square on point with a pictograph of a black gas cylinder in the upper half. The UN Class Number "2" will be shown in the lower corner. The label and placard appear as follows:



Due to reciprocal agreements, trucks originating in Canada will only carry the Canadian placard, even though the destination may be in the U.S.

- Dan Lieberg -

## FACILITY SURVEY

Facility Survey will concentrate on the identification of natural hazard shelter space in Yellowstone County for the balance of FY86. We will attempt to locate 10,000 shelter spaces at 40 per person throughout the county. Our first priority will be the utilization of the public school system along with other public facilities that are capable of sheltering large numbers of people. Natural hazards that may affect these facilities are high wind and flood.

We are presently working on a natural hazard shelter facility listing that will be prepared for each county after a Natural Hazard Vulnerability Survey has been conducted.

The county list will be stored in the computer at the State DES office. This list will compliment the present facility listing that is provided by the FEMA National computer. Data will be in a more easily readable form and contain the information that will be most useful to the local coordinator and volunteer agencies that will need to activate emergency shelters.

Natural hazard, shelter surveys have been completed in the following counties: Teton, Lewis & Clark, Broadwater, Jefferson, Deer Lodge and Gallatin. A survey has also been completed in the City of Great Falls. Counties being considered for future survey work are: Big Horn, McCone and Meagher Counties.

- Don Sinnott-

**NOTES & REMINDERS  
FROM DISTRICT I**

Counties conducting earthquake workshops or working with schools on development of earthquake preparedness include: Anaconda/Deer Lodge, Ravalli, Jefferson, Powell and Butte Silver Bow.

The Paradise Rural Fire Department needs a water tanker truck (500 gal. min.). Contact Ernie Sanks, Sanders County Civil Defense Coordinator-826-3331.

Agencies wishing to send students to the Hazardous Devices School at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, should contact: William D. Fallin, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Box 3007, Butte, MT 59702 (Thanks to Wilma Puich for this item).

Attorney General Opinion No. 116, 24 February 78 states, "The authority to temporarily close a state highway or county road, due to hazardous conditions, belongs to the Department of Highways and each Board of County Commissioners, respectively. The later may appoint a county road supervisor or superintendent capable of making this decision. Only in cases of extreme emergency may the Highway Patrol block traffic, and then, only temporarily. (Thanks to Orin Olsgaard for this item).

The reminder in the last newsletter to check sandbag stockpiles and sources turned out to be timely. The usually ominous combination of rain or frozen ground covered by snow and accompanied by warm temperatures created widespread flooding in western Montana the week of February 24. The nursing home in Eureka (Lincoln County, Mick Mills, Civil Defense Coordinator) was evacuated. As your Local Government Disaster Information Manual (LGDIM) states (Tab J - Disaster Recordkeeping Guide) "The importance of proper and accurate

documentation (of disaster-related expenses) cannot be over-emphasized." The guide also states that if a situation develops into a state or major disaster declaration, **local governments stand to lose considerable sums of money if claims for reimbursements cannot be justified.**

A Wisconsin jury recently found that a county sheriff had violated the constitutional rights of courthouse workers, who were taken hostage during a police exercise, by not informing them it was a drill. The "hostages" sued for \$2.75 million.

District I counties using computers to compile resource lists include Missoula, Butte/Silver Bow and Flathead Counties; others are looking into the possibilities.

Federally-funded Emergency Operations Center (EOC) construction is currently underway in Jefferson and Flathead Counties. Less extensive EOC projects are underway in Lincoln and Ravalli Counties.

Powell County's Civil Defense Coordinator Earl Wahl's wife, Ramona, recently underwent surgery and will probably be home by the time you read this.

Congratulations to the new officers of the Montana DES Coordinators Association: Buzzy Peterson, Anaconda/Deer Lodge, President; Dick Giffin, Lake County, President-Elect; Wilma Puich, Butte/Silver Bow, Secretary/Treasurer -- all from District I.

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**DISTRICT II HIGHLIGHTS**

I take this opportunity to thank all District II Coordinators, Public Officials, and others who gave of their time to attend the Governor's Conference and also to say sorry Bill, Dick and Norm, but once again



District II had the highest percentage of attendance...maybe next time...

I also extend a thank you to Ken Koppa (KOPP), Deer Lodge County, for the Packet Radio Demonstration. I encourage each coordinator to visit often with the Amature Radio Clubs and/or your contacts, as Packet Radio is fast becoming a reality in Montana. This is one resource which should not be ignored.

Plan Writing Seminars have now been conducted for ten of the fifteen jurisdictions in the District. Several counties have completed their plans and are awaiting the results of the State review. The remaining counties are in the process of writing new plans. We hope to have the majority completed by the end of this fiscal year.

The Fergus County EOC is going onto the drawing board as this goes to press. Hope to have them to Chuck Powell before too long.

Stopped in to visit with Frank Frankovich the other day. He gives everyone best regards and if you'll drop him a line (Stanford, MT 59479), he'll try to answer.

Of course, the big news was the flooding in February. The snows which occurred during the first weeks of February deposited up to two and one-half to three feet of snow in some areas. The snow temperature rose on the 22nd and 23rd, then the chinook started on the 24th creating air temperatures into the sixties. This caused the snow to melt very rapidly. The ensuing high volumes of water and floating ice caused severe damage to roads, bridges, culverts and low lying areas. Initial reports indicated that most of the damage was confined to Teton, Pondera, and Glacier Counties, so the decision was made to locate the Federal Disaster Office at Great Falls and coordinate our efforts through the

District Office. However, by the time the full impact was assessed, extensive damage was found to have occurred in Chouteau, Daniels, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Granite, Liberty, Petroleum, Phillips, Powell, Sanders, Toole and Valley Counties. The City and Towns of Browning, Conrad, Deer Lodge, Glasgow and Nashua, plus several other jurisdictions sustained damage. The total estimate at this time approaches two million dollars.

Actual flood fighting occurred in Browning, Conrad, Deer Lodge, Nashua, Glasgow and several other areas. Although it would be impossible to recognize all individuals and groups involved, special thanks should go to Pondera County Sheriff's Office, EMS, Search and Rescue and all other personnel who assisted in the rescue attempt on the Dry Fork, North of Conrad. Many of these people spent several hours in icy waters and exposed to low temperatures and high winds. Again, **THANK YOU!**

The Federal Disaster Field Office opened in Great Falls on March 29, 1986, under the direction of Dave Grier IV, Federal Coordinating Officer. Jan DiDomenico (Chicago), was appointed Federal Public Assistance Officer, Deborah Razor (Chicago), Lori Carter (Denver), and Vivian Haines (Denver), were appointed Emergency Management Assistants. Arlys Koester, Great Falls, was hired as Secretary/Receptionist. All of these people really deserve a big thank you for the long hours of hard work they have put in on behalf of all applicants.

During conversations with various coordinators, county/city officials and others involved, several suggestions have been offered. Each jurisdiction should establish policies and procedures for sandbagging to include procurement, use by private individuals, non-profit groups and others.

Also; procedures on how to fill, place, where to place, where to obtain fill material and alternate means of diking and who supervises these activities should be established. How do you mark closed streets, roads and bridges i.e., where and with what (adequate supply of road signs), and who patrols to insure markings remain in place, are other procedures which should be discussed. All Disaster Emergency Services coordinators should review the Local Government Disaster Information Manual.

This is just a partial list and we hope to have a detailed After-Action Report collected and distributed sometime in May.

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### DISTRICT III HIGHLIGHTS

During the past two years, Gallatin County has increased its preparedness level by at least 100%. The reason for their increased readiness can be directly attributed to the planning process instituted by the DES Coordinator, Hank Wruck. The planning process, begun two years ago, has resulted in many improvements in the Gallatin County emergency services. A new radio communications system utilizing microwave and mobile relay (repeater) sites with solar power has established dependable, county-wide communications for all emergency departments and personnel.

A new Emergency Operations Plan has been completed with the assistance and concurrence of all emergency departments and incorporated jurisdictions within the county. A unique method of plan presentation was developed by Hank. A team consisting of the sheriff, undersheriff, commissioner and the DES coordinator presented the plan to officials in each jurisdiction. Most resistance to the plan was overcome by team members addressing the questions of local officials. The

team concept presented an opportunity for local and county officials to meet face-to-face, and in some cases, for the first time. Over-all, this method worked very well. For those counties with multiple jurisdictions, this may be a method which you may wish to try.

As a result of the entire planning process, individual jurisdictions are beginning to develop their own local plans to coincide with the county plan. the primary component of all of the plans will be the Incident Command System. This system has been used to respond to various incidents within the county from landslides to hazardous materials. The comments from the involved responders have been that the ICS System is the best response method they have ever used. It definitely works.

Because the EOP has been developed, a separate annex was easily developed for a wildcat, oil well drilling in the Bridger Canyon Area. The county was able to require specific plans and safety features from the oil company that were compatible with the county EOP. These actions alleviated many fears of the local populace about the safety of the drilling operation.

Tremendous progress has been made in Gallatin County as a direct result of the efforts of Hank Wruck and the planning process.

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### DISTRICT IV HIGHLIGHTS

Elaine Wittkopp is the MDES Coordinator Association Vice-President for this area.

The recent thaw caused some problems in District 4. Several areas had some flooding of roads and lowlands. In-town flooding has occurred from the snowmelt which was unable to flow

through frozen storm-drainage systems.

Prairie County Schools had to activate their school disaster plan for those students who could not be bused because of road flooding. The students were housed in Terry as planned. This is another example of the need for good pre-planning.

Miles City did not have any water problems from the river this year (!!!), but street water run-off caused many hours and dollars to be spent in preventing water damage to homes and businesses.

#### IT COULDN'T HAPPEN HERE

Recently, in an unknown city, after two days of fighting deep water in almost every street and sandbagging some homes and public facilities, a radio-controlled mobile unit requested its base contact some people who were caring for a house while the owner was on vacation. Water was at least a foot deep in the street and several inches deep in the driveway.

Mobile Unit to Base: "Will you contact Joe and see if there is any basement water problems in the Jackson house?"

Base: "O.K., will do."

Minutes later the answer. "Base to Mobile. Joe says no problem. the Jackson's turned the water off before they left".

The Miles City Disaster Drill Planning Committee has a disaster exercise planned for June 1986. For additional information contact Marty Lawrenz, Planning Committee Member at 232-4840.

For your resource list: Sandbags are available in Miles City (in three different sizes). Contact Western Industries 232-1680 or Western Bag Company 232-1676.

#### COMINGS AND GOINGS

Joel West is the new Fallon County Coordinator (1/2 time) who will start April 1, 1986. His background is in planning.

Custer County's Acting Coordinator is Sid Grovenstein, a retired school teacher. He has accepted the temporary position and has been busy meeting people and researching existing files and programs.

Scott Smith is the new Emergency Management Specialist in Calibration and Maintenance. He recently moved here from Missoula where he graduated from the University of Montana in Business Administration. Prior to college in Missoula, Scott attended a two-year aircraft maintenance course at the Helena Vo-Tech.

Scott enjoys Montana and the variety of what the state offers. His interests include snow skiing, swimming, biking, golfing, flying and enjoying his family. He has attended the Introductory to Emergency Management Course, and says he enjoys working with the friendly and professional staff at DES.

Shannon Heath has recently been appointed to the position of Population Protection Planner on the DES staff. She is originally from Colorado and has spent most of her life in the western states.

Prior to joining the staff, Shannon was employed by WESTECH, a small environmental consulting firm in Helena. She brings to her current position education and experience in natural resource research and management and environmental planning.

In addition to attending training courses, Shannon's first task will be to complete the update of the State Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis.



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May 1986

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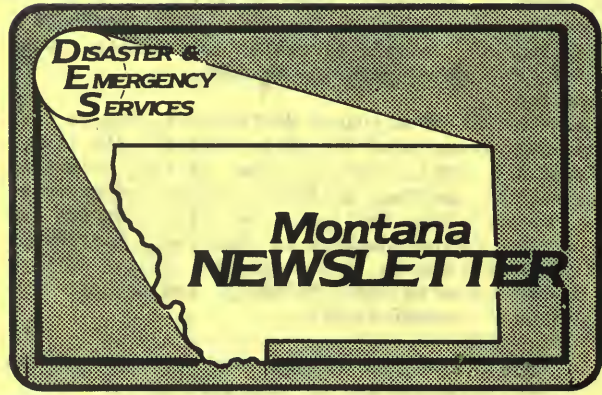
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JAMES W. DUFFY  
ADJUTANT GENERAL

GEORGE M. DeWOLF  
ADMINISTRATOR

The articles in this newsletter do  
not constitute official policy.

Volume 12

Number 2

May 1986

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Western Industries  
P.O. Box 428  
Miles City, MT 59301

Has 14x30 and 14x36 sandbags for \$.15.  
Now is the time to replenish depleted  
supplies or plan for the future!

The National Coordinating Council on  
Emergency Management (formerly  
U.S.C.D.C.) has a new headquarters.  
Their address is: 7297 Lee Hwy,  
Suite N., Falls Church, VA 22042.

For application information contact  
Wilma Puich or the Montana Associ-  
ation of Disaster and Emergency  
Services Coordinators.